

The Community Matron Role



Community Matrons???

Leeds Community Healthcare



? Community Matron

“A **Community Matron** is a nurse who provides advanced clinical nursing care in addition to case management to an identified group of very high intensity users through case finding”

DH 2005



Historical perspective (1)

- Introduced in 2004 in response to NHS Improvement Plan.
- Term ‘Community Matron’ in response to Government public listening exercise
- Patients with LTC are more likely to see their GP, be admitted to hospital, and stay longer in hospital than those without LTC.



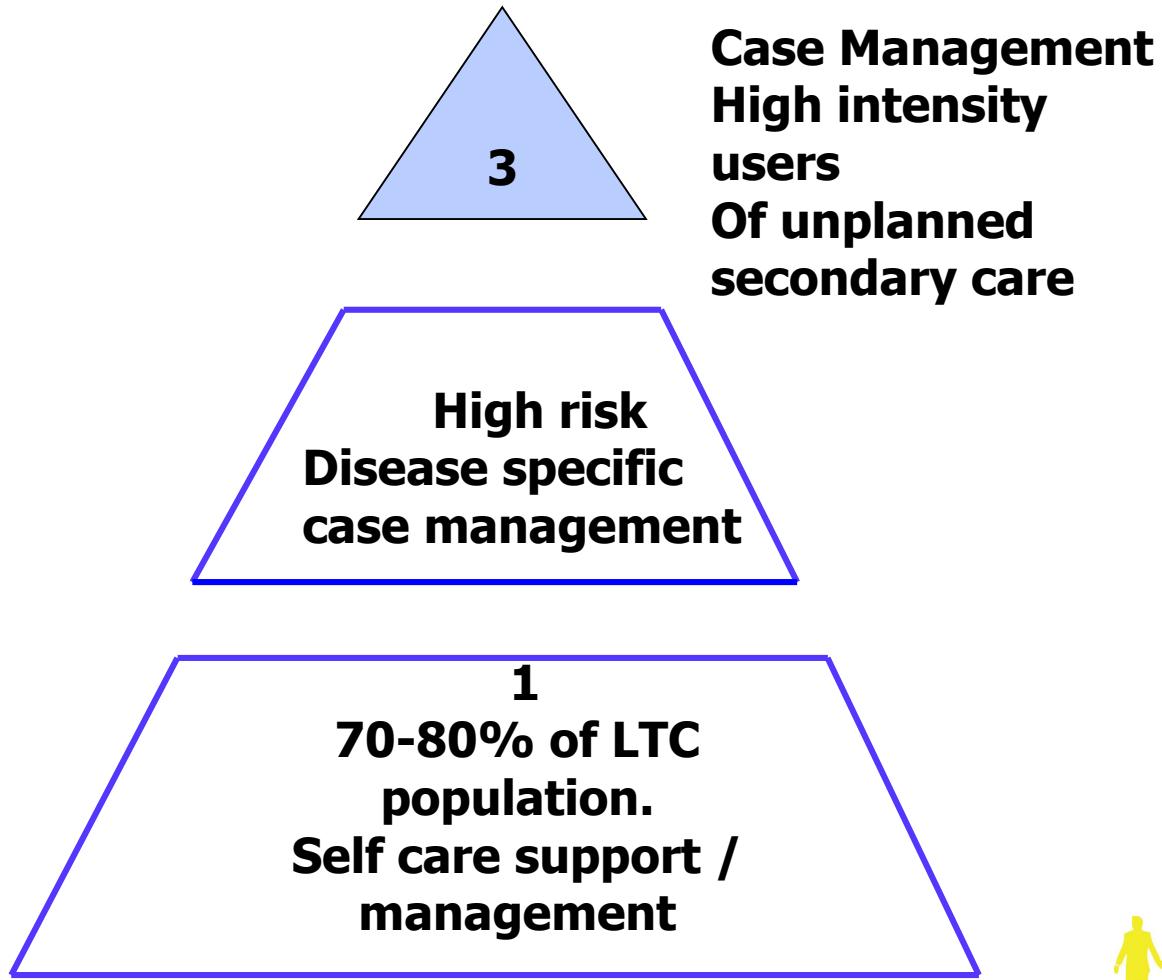
Historical perspective (2)

- CM's described in document as experienced, skilled nurses using case management techniques.
- Aim- to work with VHIU to reduce hospital admissions, prevent unnecessary admissions.



Kaiser Permanente triangle

Leeds Community Healthcare



Case Management

“Need to be proactive and co-ordinated in identifying the most complex and vulnerable people with a long term condition and then co-ordinating and managing their care in partnership with the individual and their carers”

DH 2005



Community Matrons

- Identify patients at risk of unplanned admission to hospital
- Enable each patient to have a personalised and emergency care plan based on their needs
- Work in partnership with Doctors, Social Services and the Voluntary sector



Patient Identification

- Risk Stratification
- GP referral
- Specialist Nurse
- District Nurse referral
- Consultant referral
- Hospital referral
- Intermediate Tier Service Referral
- Social Services Referral



The Aim Of The Role

- Earlier detection of problems/illness
- Diagnose, initiate tests, treat, prescribe and plan care
- Good control of symptoms
- More effective medicine management
- Reduction in number of crises
- Promotion of independence
- Improving the quality of life
- Improve/manage mental wellbeing
- End of life care for LTCs



Competencies

- Advanced Clinical Nursing practice
- Independent Prescribing
- Leading Complex Care Co-ordination
- Proactively Manage Complex long term Conditions
- Managing Cognitive Impairment & Mental Well Being
- Supporting Self Care, Self Management and Enabling Independence
- Professional Practice and Leadership
- Identifying High Risk People, Promoting Health and Preventing Ill Health



Case Study 1

- Male aged 63 married 1 son
- PMH COPD RA OA
- Prior to CM service 8 admissions, GP home visits 17
- Interventions
- 12 months matron input: hospital admissions and GP home visits reduced

Case Study 2

- Male 47 wife two children
- Ehlers-danlos syndrome osteogenesis imperfecta copd chronic pain
- Recurrent admissions prolonged stays
- Multiple professionals involved
- strategies

What matters most?

A case study!

- **92 year old male lives alone**
- **Son who has mental health problems daughter lives in Scotland.**
- **COPD Type II diabetes Heart Failure**
- **Recurrent admissions to secondary care and GP call outs**

- **Talk in groups what questions would you ask, what will you be assessing, what actions will you take e.g observations ?**



Problems identified :-

- Falls due to feeling light headed and hypotension
- Medications and inhalers all over house
- Ulcer to left leg dry skin
- Home care 1 x per day
- Urinary frequency and smells
- Poor nutrition
- Poor diabetic control
- Shortness of breath
- Frequent admissions
- ACTION PLAN OVER TO YOU !!



Community Matron Activity (1)

- Lying standing BP
- Bloods
- Medication Review and refer to medicines management
- Check latest discharge letter
- Refer to integrated team including social worker and DN
- Dip urine
- Weight and nutritional assessment
- Pressure ulcer risk screening
- Inhaler technique.



Community Matron Activity (2)

Advanced clinical assessment

Enter information on clinical records

Refer for telehealth

Emergency Care plan

Discuss emergency rescue medication i.e. steroids and antibiotics.

Systematic intervention and prescribing for associated problems e.g. UTI

Reduced diuretic

Optimised inhaler treatment

Using compliance aid

Education re symptom recognition

Telecare installed.

Social work assessment includes increased care package meals on wheels for lunch and evening visit from home care, flask left at each visit.

DN 2 x weekly to dress leg.



Outcomes

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- Alternate weekly visits from CM to monitor health.
- Understands Community Matron service, appropriate use and access. Calls service for advice/visit when exacerbating
- Hospital admission – none for 8months
- No GP call outs
- Weight stable
- Diabetic control improved
- Wound healed



Next Steps

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Advanced Care Planning



Key challenges

- Continuing development of workforce
- Continuing education, competencies
- Supervision and mentorship
- Adoption of optimal case finding tool.
- Improving integration with social services, voluntary sector
- Speed up availability of care to prevent admissions



The road ahead!

- **Integrated working**
- **Showcasing services**
- **Working closely with Practice Based Commissioners**
- **Leadership**
- **Developing Service Model**
- **New ways of working**



References

- DH (2004) NHS Improvement Plan
- DH (2005a) Supporting people with Long Term Conditions: Liberating the talents of nurses who care for people with LTC.
- DH (2005b) Case management competencies framework for the care of people with LTC.
- DH (2005) NSF for LTC
- DH (2008) High Quality Care For All. NHS Next Stage review Final report



